



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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NEAR OR FAR  
IS THE SAME  
TO YOU  
WHEN YOU USE  
LAZARUS'  
BIFOCAL GLASSES.

No. 19,859. 號九十五百六千九萬一第 日三初月五年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, 1921. 三拜禮 號八月六年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S  
BRITISH  
PILSENER BEER  
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT  
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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## PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

Week Days	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00	8.30
9.00	11.00
11.30	12.30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	2.30
2.30	5.00
5.00	8.10

NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.  
SATURDAYS  
Extra Car—12 midnight.  
SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30	11.00
11.30	12.00 noon
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	5.30
5.30	6.00
6.00	6.30
6.30	8.10

As on Week Days.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars, not already full, running at the  
time stated in the Company's time-tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained on  
application at the Company's Office. No  
Season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-  
ing Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.  
On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS:													
Stations	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26
	Local	Local	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express	Through Express
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
NTONG (Tsi Sha Tan) dep.			8.00		8.44		7.50						
LEE LUNG			8.11		11.20		8.05						
Shum Chiu			8.22		11.37		8.16						
dep.			11.07		8.30		8.45		1.55	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15
dep.		7.34	11.13	8.37	15.40		8.45		2.01	2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21
Shuanghai		dep.	7.39	8.41	15.45		8.50		2.06	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26
dep.		7.44	8.46	8.48	15.50		8.55		2.11	2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31
dep.		7.49	8.51	8.53	16.00		9.00		2.16	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36
dep.		7.54	8.56	8.58	16.10		9.05		2.21	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41
dep.		7.59	9.01	9.03	16.20		9.10		2.26	2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46
dep.		8.04	9.06	9.08	16.30		9.15		2.31	2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51
dep.		8.09	9.11	9.13	16.40		9.20		2.36	2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56
dep.		8.14	9.16	9.18	16.50		9.25		2.41	2.46	2.51	2.56	3.01
dep.		8.19	9.21	9.23	17.00		9.30		2.46	2.51	2.56	3.01	3.06
dep.		8.24	9.26	9.28	17.10		9.35		2.51	2.56	3.01	3.06	3.11
dep.		8.29	9.31	9.33	17.20		9.40		2.56	3.01	3.06	3.11	3.16
dep.		8.34	9.36	9.38	17.30		9.45		3.01	3.06	3.11	3.16	3.21
dep.		8.39	9.41	9.43	17.40		9.50		3.06	3.11	3.16	3.21	3.26
dep.		8.44	9.46	9.48	17.50		9.55		3.11	3.16	3.21	3.26	3.31
dep.		8.49	9.51	9.53	18.00		10.00		3.16	3.21	3.26	3.31	3.36
dep.		8.54	9.56	9.58	18.10		10.05		3.21	3.26	3.31	3.36	3.41
dep.		8.59	10.01	10.03	18.20		10.10		3.26	3.31	3.36	3.41	3.46
dep.		9.04	10.06	10.08	18.30		10.15		3.31	3.36	3.41	3.46	3.51
dep.		9.09	10.11	10.13	18.40		10.20		3.36	3.41	3.46	3.51	3.56
dep.		9.14	10.16	10.18	18.50		10.25		3.41	3.46	3.51	3.56	4.01
dep.		9.19	10.21	10.23	19.00		10.30		3.46	3.51	3.56	4.01	4.06
dep.		9.24	10.26	10.28	19.10		10.35		3.51	3.56	4.01	4.06	4.11
dep.		9.29	10.31	10.33	19.20		10.40		3.56	4.01	4.06	4.11	4.16
dep.		9.34	10.36	10.38	19.30		10.45		4.01	4.06	4.11	4.16	4.21
dep.		9.39	10.41	10.43	19.40		10.50		4.06	4.11	4.16	4.21	4.26
dep.		9.44	10.46	10.48	19.50		10.55		4.11	4.16	4.21	4.26	4.31
dep.		9.49	10.51	10.53	20.00		11.00		4.16	4.21	4.26	4.31	4.36
dep.		9.54	10.56	10.58	20.10		11.05		4.21	4.26	4.31	4.36	4.41
dep.		9.59	11.01	11.03	20.20		11.10		4.26	4.31	4.36	4.41	4.46
dep.		10.04	11.06	11.08	20.30		11.15		4.31	4.36	4.41	4.46	4.51
dep.		10.09	11.11	11.13	20.40		11.20		4.36	4.41	4.46	4.51	4.56
dep.		10.14	11.16	11.18	20.50		11.25		4.41	4.46	4.51	4.56	4.61
dep.		10.19	11.21	11.23	21.00		11.30		4.46	4.51	4.56	4.61	4.66
dep.		10.24	11.26	11.28	21.10		11.35		4.51	4.56	4.61	4.66	4.71
dep.		10.29	11.31	11.33	21.20		11.40		4.56	4.61	4.66	4.71	4.76
dep.		10.34	11.36	11.38	21.30		11.45		4.61	4.66	4.71	4.76	4.81
dep.		10.39	11.41	11.43	21.40		11.50		4.66	4.71	4.76	4.81	4.86
dep.		10.44	11.46	11.48	21.50		11.55		4.71	4.76	4.81	4.86	4.91
dep.		10.49	11.51	11.53	22.00		12.00		4.76	4.81	4.86	4.91	4.96
dep.		10.54	11.56	11.58	22.10		12.05		4.81	4.86	4.91	4.96	5.01
dep.		10.59	12.01	12.03	22.20		12.10		4.86	4.91	4.96	5.01	5.06
dep.		11.04	12.06	12.08	22.30		12.15		4.91	4.96	5.01	5.06	5.11
dep.		11.09	12.11	12.13	22.40		12.20		4.96	5.01	5.06	5.11	5.16
dep.		11.14	12.16	12.18	22.50		12.25		5.01	5.06	5.11	5.16	5.21
dep.		11.19	12.21	12.23	23.00		12.30		5.06	5.11	5.16	5.21	5.26
dep.		11.24	12.26	12.28	23.10		12.35		5.11	5.16	5.21	5.26	5.31
dep.		11.29	12.31	12.33	23.20		12.40		5.16	5.21	5.26	5.31	5.36
dep.		11.34	12.36	12.38	23.30		12.45		5.21	5.26	5.31	5.36	5.41
dep.		11.39	12.41	12.43	23.40		12.50		5.26	5.31	5.36	5.41	5.46
dep.		11.44	12.46	12.48	23.50		12.55		5.31	5.36	5.41	5.46	5.51
dep.		11.49	12.51	12.53	24.00		13.00		5.36	5.41	5.46	5.51	5.56
dep.		11.54	12.56	12.58	24.10		13.05		5.41	5.46	5.51	5.56	5.61
dep.		11.59	13.01	13.03	24.20		13.10		5.46	5.51	5.56	5.61	5.66
dep.		12.04	13.06	13.08	24.30		13.15		5.51	5.56	5.61	5.66	5.71
dep.		12.09	13.11	13.13	24.40		13.20		5.56	5.61	5.66	5.71	5.76
dep.		12.14	13.16	13.18	24.50		13.25		5.61	5.66	5.71	5.76	5.81
dep.		12.19	13.21	13.23	25.00		13.30		5.66	5.71	5.76	5.81	5.86
dep.		12.24	13.26	13.28	25.10		13.35		5.71	5.76	5.81	5.86	5.91
dep.		12.29	13.31	13.33	25.20		13.40		5.76	5.81	5.86	5.91	5.96
dep.		12.34	13.36	13.38	25.30		13.45		5.81	5.86	5.91	5.96	6.01
dep.		12.39	13.41	13.43	25.40		13.50		5.86	5.91	5.96	6.01	6.06
dep.		12.44	13.46	13.48	25.50		13.55		5.91	5.96	6.01	6.06	6.11
dep.		12.49	13.51	13.53	26.00		14.00		5.96	6.01	6.06	6.11	6.16
dep.		12.54	13.56	13.58	26.10		14.05		6.01	6.06	6.11	6.16	6.21
dep.		12.59	14.01	14.03	26.20		14.10		6.06	6.11	6.16	6.21	6.26
dep.		13.04	14.06	14.08	26.30		14.15		6.11	6.16	6.21	6.26	6.31
dep.		13.09	14.11	14.13	26.40		14.20		6.16	6.21	6.26	6.31	6.36
dep.		13.14	14.16	14.18	26.50		14.25		6.21	6.26	6.31	6.36	6.41
dep.		13.19	14.21	14.23	27.00		14.30		6.26	6.31	6.36	6.41	6.46
dep.		13.24	14.26	14.28	27.10		14.35		6.31	6.36	6.41	6.46	6.51
dep.		13.29	14.31	14.33	27.20		14.40		6.36	6.41	6.46	6.51	6.56
dep.		13.34	14.36	14.38	27.30		14.45		6.41	6.46	6.51	6.56	6.61
dep.		13.39	14.41	14.43	27.40		14.50		6.46	6.51	6.56	6.61	6.66
dep.		13.44	14.46	14.48	27.50		14.55		6.51	6.56	6.61	6.66	6.71
dep.		13.49	14.51	14.53	28.00		15.00		6.56	6.61	6.66	6.71	6.76
dep.		13.54	14.56	14.58	28.10		15.05		6.61	6.66	6.71	6.76	6.81
dep.		13.59	15.01	15.03	28.20		15.10		6.66	6.71	6.76	6.81	6.86
dep.		14.04	15.06	15.08	28.30		15.15		6.71	6.76	6.81	6.86	6.91
dep.		14.09	15.11	15.13	28.40		15.20		6.76	6.81	6.86	6.91	6.96
dep.		14.14	15.16	15.18	28.50		15.25		6.81	6.86	6.91	6.96	7.01
dep.		14.19	15.21	15.23	29.00		15.30		6.86	6.91	6.96	7.01	7.06
dep.		14.24	15.26	15.28	29.10		15.35		6.91	6.96	7.01	7.06	7.11
dep.		14.29	15.31	15.33	29.20		15.40		6.96	7.01	7.06	7.11	7.16
dep.		14.34	15.36	15.38	29.30		15.45		7.01	7.06	7.11	7.16	7.21
dep.		14.39	15.41	15.43	29.40		15.50		7.06	7.11	7.16	7.21	7.26
dep.		14.44	15.46	15.48	29.50		15.55		7.11	7.16	7.21	7.26	7.31
dep.		14.49	15.51	15.53	30.00		16.00		7.16	7.21	7.26	7.31	7.36
dep.		14.54	15.56	15.58	30.10		16.05		7.21	7.26	7.31	7.36	7.41
dep.		14.59	16.01	16.03	30.20		16.10		7.26	7.31	7.36	7.41	7.46
dep.		15.04	16.06	16.08	30.30		16.15		7.31	7.36	7.41	7.46	7.51
dep.		15.09	16.11	16.13	30.40		16.20		7.36	7.41	7.46	7.51	7.56
dep.		15.14	16.16	16.18	30.50		16.25		7.41	7.46	7.51	7.56	7.61
dep.		15.19	16.21	16.23	31.00		16.30		7.46	7.51	7.56	7.61	7.66
dep.		15.24	16.26	16.28	31.10		16.35		7.51	7.56	7.61	7.66	7.71
dep.		15.29	16.31	16.33	31.20		16.40		7.56	7.61	7.66	7.71	7.76
dep.		15.34	16.36	16.38	31.30		16.45		7.61	7.66	7.71	7.76	7.81
dep.		15.39	16.41	16.43	31.40		16.50		7.66	7.71	7.76	7.81	7.86
dep.		15.44	16.46	16.48	31.50		16.55		7.71	7.76	7.81	7.86	7.91
dep.		15.49	16.51	16.53	32.00		17.00		7.76	7.81	7.86	7.91	7.96
dep.		15.54	16.56	16.58	32.10		17.05		7.81	7.86			



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Mattinas Raincoat	Reg. \$30.00	\$25.00
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1346

## BATHING SUITS

—AT—

## WHITEAWAY'S

FOR

GENTS.

LADIES

&amp;

CHILDREN

We have just received a small sample consignment of the latest styles and are offering them at much below usual prices.

### LADIES' BATHING CAPS

from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

### BATH TOWELS

GOOD SIZE, GOOD VALUE

AT POPULAR PRICES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

### THE WAGES OF SEAMEN.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japan paper, says, has decided to make a cut from the present standard of between 15 and 20 per cent. in salaries for land men and of 20 per cent. for high-class seamen from June 1st for men to be newly employed. The decision is due to the depression of the shipping trade which has made it necessary to reduce the wages. Before this action of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha smaller shipping companies in Japan had already decreased the wages not only for those to be newly employed but for those already in their service. The proposed reduction of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to be confined to land men and to officers and expert engineers known as high-class seamen in Japan, ordinary seamen being immune from the decision.

"Of Japanese, British and American seamen, the Japanese receive the lowest wages, as will be seen from the following list:—

	Japan.	British.	American.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Chief sailor	120	130	160
First helm-man	81	120	174
First sailor	77	110	170
Chief fireman	120	120	—
Oilman	103	120	190
First fireman	77	120	180
Coalman	83	110	130

These are the monthly rates on the European run. Chinese wages are only about half the Japanese rates. It is said that German sailors also are content with low wages. The O.S.K. Mailer *Mura* employed some Germans on their way back from Rotterdam with satisfactory results, it is said.

Another interesting fact is the difference in the number of men operating a similar steamer. In the case of Japanese "Shasen," those belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, or the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a freighter of 7,000 tons requires 71 men and in the case of "Shagen," or ships other than "Shasen," 68 men. In Great Britain a similar vessel is manned by 55, and in America, 40.

### NEW TAXATION IN CHINA.

ESTATE, PROPERTY AND MARRIAGE TAXES.

A Chinese news agency says:—Owing to the large deficit in the budget, the Government has been endeavouring to enforce several new taxes, in order to increase its receipts. The income tax has already been promulgated, but owing to one reason or another the others have been postponed and dropped. It is now learned that the Government has already taken up the question of the enforcement of the following new taxes with the various provinces:—

(1.)—The Estate Tax. It is pointed out that this tax has been generally adopted throughout the world, and therefore there is no reason why China should not follow suit. The regulations governing it are based entirely upon the regulations adopted in foreign countries, and the provincial officials are ordered to prepare to enforce them effectively.

(2.)—The Property Tax. The Government explains that owing to the large deficit in the Budget the balancing of which has taxed the Government very severely, it is obliged to enforce this new tax so as to increase its receipts. The Property Tax is one of the most efficient taxes adopted in foreign countries generally and should be adopted in China. The necessary regulations are being compiled and will be communicated to the provinces as soon as they are completed. The provincial officials are instructed to make preparations for it.

(3.)—The Marriage Tax. This tax was approved by the Cabinet Conference some time ago, but its promulgation and enforcement has been delayed pending the completion of regulations governing the collection of same. It is learned that the collection of this tax is somewhat similar to the procedure adopted in the title deed tax. The Government is to issue marriage certificates which are to be sold by the local police departments. Marriage without the certificate would be illegal. The rates are divided into three classes, viz., 1st class \$2, 2nd class \$1, and 3rd class 50 cents. The regulations have been drawn up and will be promulgated soon.

### TIENTSIN FOREIGN CONCESSIONS.

Mr. R. H. R. Wade, the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, in his report on trade for 1920, referring to "Foreign Concessions" of that port states that the development of the various Concessions continues to advance at a great rate; but the question of the terms required for the extension of Crown leases in the (original) British Concession—which have only 40 years to run—is agitating the holders of property there, for, until the actual terms are settled and published, the development of this area is, and will continue to be, retarded; to the advantage of other Concessions. Delay in settling this question is now assuming a greater importance than the question of the amount of the increased rentals, important as that is. In the autumn the local Chinese authorities, acting under a Presidential Mandate, assumed charge of the Russian Consular functions and the policing of the Russian Concession, leaving the Municipal Council to continue to function in minor municipal affairs. The nationalities of the owners of land in the Russian Concession based on the assessed value, is in the following proportion: American, 13.95 per cent.; British, 41.52; Chinese, 10.92; Japanese 23.58; Russian, 8.19; other nationalities 1.84 per cent.

### MUNICIPAL STATISTICS AT CANTON.

The Department of Public Safety at Canton issues the following statistics of arrests made in Canton during the month of April:—

For Opium Smoking	118
Kidnapping	17
Burglary	11
Disorderly Houses	7
Stealing	132
Fraud	14
Fighting	9
Gambling	11
For the month of May:—	
Opium Smoking	120
Fraud	14
Burglary	2
Disorderly Houses	13
Stealing	118
Kidnapping	22
Fighting	6
Gambling	6

The following report is from the Department of Public Health for the month of May:—

Rubbish cleaned 84,353 piculs, plus 2,499 carts of rubbish from the wide roads (maloo).  
Dead babies picked up, 33.  
Vaccinations from 12th March to 7th May—8,007.

### IDEAL SHIPPING IN JAPAN.

INTERESTING COMMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Vessels of not less than 100 tons each now tied up in Japanese ports number 140, totalling about 250,000 tons gross and a further increase in tied-up tonnage is expected.

The withdrawal of vessels from operation will naturally increase marine unemployment, and this question is attracting attention, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The exact number of unemployed seamen is difficult to ascertain, but it is stated that those who have asked the Seamen's Relief Society to find them work number about 5,000. It is safely assumed that the total number of the unemployed must be more than three times that number.

An authority in the Department of Communications says that though the question of marine unemployment is engaging the attention of the authorities, no special step has yet been taken, largely because of the fact that the shipping depression is worldwide, no particular action can effectively be taken in Japan alone. Moreover, the question is not yet as serious as in Europe and America. This is not to say, however, that it need not be seriously considered, adds the official. He expressed the hope that shipowners will continue to operate ships, putting up with losses as much as possible. There are complaints that the shipowners in this country do not give sufficient relief to the men in their employ. Another official in the Department of Communications says:—

"In England even the strongest company does not pay a dividend of more than 10 per cent. in times of prosperity. In Japan some companies paid dividends of 50, 70, and even 100 per cent., when their foundations had not yet been made sufficiently strong. At the coming of the depression, they immediately tie up their ships and as to the means of relieving the difficulties due to unemployment, they simply look to the Government. This attitude is very irresponsible."

### RUBBER PAVING.

The following report was submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief at a meeting of the Municipal Commission, Singapore, last week:—

I have the honour to report that an area of Rubber Paving about 11 inch thick was laid in the Municipal Store Yard on May 2nd, and I propose to allow traffic to proceed over it from the 15th. It is laid on the approach to the weigh bridge, over which practically all stores traffic, including the granite laden wagons, will proceed. As the wagons frequently approach the weigh bridge in strings of two or three, more, at a time, there is a considerable amount of stopping and starting just where the rubber is laid. This, combined with the fact that the axle load on many of these wagons is probably about 6 tons, will make the test fairly severe. There is also the great advantage that we shall have an accurate record of the tonnage that will have passed over the rubber at any date.

I was very fortunate in obtaining the ready assistance of Mr. Teo Eng Hock, who placed his factory entirely at my disposal for the preliminary experimental work. The slabs which have actually been laid, were made by the Netherlands Guttä Percha Co., Pasir Panjang, whose plant is better adapted for the large quantities required. I have to thank both these firms for the interest taken and assistance given.

### A \$200. CAMERA WILL TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photographs equal those secured with a \$50.00 lens. The eye is a miniature camera, and lenses simply remedy defects in the natural photographing mechanism. The better the lenses, the better the results. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, manufacture lenses as safe, as nearly perfect and as satisfactory as can be produced by the combination of human ingenuity and constructive machinery of the highest type.—ADVT.

## Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

NOW AGAIN OBTAINABLE

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has always been BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL  
and all leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by:

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## NOTICE.

## MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

## THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

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All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

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Tel. 836.

## TO SMOKERS

In spite of falling exchange and also of higher duty, we can supply you the following Cigars at moderate prices:

### LA TRAVIATA MANILA CIGARS

Excelentes	\$4.50 25*	R. Victoria	\$9.00 100*
Especiales	\$3.50 25*	do.	\$4.75 50*
Jockey Club	\$4.50 25*	Londres	\$4.50 100*
Perfectos	\$3.00 25*	do.	\$2.50 50*

## Tabaqueria Filipina,

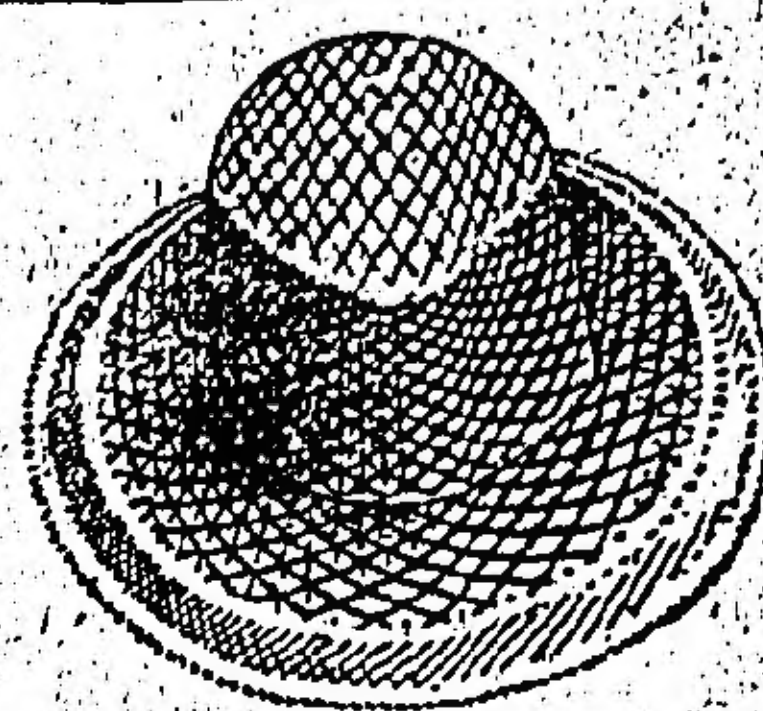
38, Queen's Road Central.

## EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

and

## YEAR BOOK OF CHINA, 1921.

Just published. 560 pages (Illustrated) of useful matter.  
At Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Price: \$3 Net. A splendid  
Mailing List.



Just Received from Manila

A Fine Assortment of

HEMP HATS for LADIES

in different shapes and assorted colours

Inspection cordially invited.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

14, Des Vaux Rd. Central, Phone No. 2860.



# SANITARY BOARD. THE MOSQUITO PEST.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held, yesterday afternoon, the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins) presiding. There were also present: Mr. Chou Shou-sen, Mr. S. W. Tsao, Lt.-Col. Humphrey, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. F. M. Ozorio, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearse) and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

## PUBLIC SALARIES: A COMPARISON.

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER asked:—Will the President state for comparison and for public information the respective rates of pay and pension of First Class Police Inspectors and of Senior First Class Sanitary Inspectors in 1910 and at the present time? At what age may they respectively claim their pensions?

The CHAIRMAN gave the following reply:—First class Police Inspectors in 1910 were paid at the rate of £230 per annum. At the present time they are paid at the rate of £450 per annum. When they have completed 35 years of service and have attained the age of 55 years they may receive pension at the rate of twenty-sixtieths of their salary on retirement. For every additional year's service over and above 35 years one-sixtieth of the salary per year is added.

Senior First Class Sanitary Inspectors in 1910 were paid at the rate of \$2,000 (1) per annum. At the present time they are receiving a fixed salary of \$2,350 per annum. When they have completed ten years' service and have attained the age of 55 years they may receive pension at the rate of fifteen-sixtieths of their salary on retirement. For every additional year's service over and above ten years one-sixtieth of the salary per year is added, until the maximum of forty-sixtieths is reached. The same pension rates were in force in 1910 in each case.

## MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACES.

Mr. ALABASTER asked:—What steps if any have been taken to notify the householders of the private premises where mosquito larvae and potential breeding places were found during the recent survey, by the Sanitary Department?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said that on all premises in which mosquitoes were found, during the recent survey, to be breeding the occupiers of the houses had been warned, in one case personally, by the Secretary of the Board, and in the other cases by letter or by legal notices. In regard to houses in which no mosquitoes were actually found, but which were potential breeding places, it was impossible to issue warnings, inasmuch as any collection of water, other than sea water, might become a potential breeding place of mosquitoes. The Board was issuing pamphlets in every urban district adjoining a rural one explaining the habits of mosquitoes in relation to malaria. In spite of previous efforts in this direction, there were found, during the survey, 34 places in the upper levels where mosquitoes were being allowed to breed, but he did not think any more could be done beyond distributing educational pamphlets.

Dr. KOCH asked if the pamphlets had been issued; also, in Kowloon, seeing that the survey stated that 90 per cent. of the breeding places were found there. He also asked as to the distribution of pamphlets in the Chinese language.

Dr. PEARSE said the pamphlets were issued two or three months ago; they had not been reissued, but they might be in the course of a month. As soon as a fresh supply in Chinese was available they would be distributed.

Lt.-Col. HUMPHREY asked if police action was taken in the matter.

Dr. PEARSE: No; it is a breach of the by-law under the Public Health and Building Ordinance.

## THE MOSQUITO SURVEY.

The Report of the results of the Survey of breeding places and potential breeding places of mosquitoes in the Colony was taken as read, Dr. PEARSE remarking that it had been circulated to members.

Mr. ALABASTER: I suppose it will be supplied to the Press; we have read it, but the public should have the opportunity of doing so.

The Board authorised publication of the document.

## CASE OF ANTHRAX AT THE DAIRY FARM.

It was reported that a case of anthrax had occurred at the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, at Pokfulam.

The CHAIRMAN said there had been no fresh cases, and the M.O.H. added, in reply to Mr. ALABASTER, that there was no cause for alarm.

The remainder of the business was formal.

It seems impossible to propose anything so incredible that some people will not believe in it.—Mr. Justice Greer.

# PREVALENCE OF MOSQUITOES. REPORT OF THE RECENT SURVEY.

The following report was presented to the Sanitary Board, at its meeting, yesterday:—

## REPORT ON THE PREVALENCE OF MOSQUITOES IN THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.

### HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sir,—The factors which determine the prevalence of mosquitoes are (1) existence of pools and collections of water and (2) undergrowth. With regard to (1), these may be divided into domestic, i.e., under the control of occupiers of private property and rural, i.e., on Crown land.

As regards the former (domestic) it has been established that people pay scant attention to mosquito breeding on their premises. The recent inspection of the Peak and upper levels of Hongkong has resulted in the discovery of 28 breeding places of mosquitoes on private premises, while in Kowloon in the area South of Austin Road 90 per cent. of the premises visited yielded evidence of mosquitoes breeding thereon. This occurs in spite of frequent instructions to occupiers on the habits of mosquitoes. With regard to breeding places on Crown land, many potential breeding places have been discovered and a few actual such.

Potential breeding places cannot be scheduled with any pretence to completeness, as the large hillside area covered with dense brushwood will always offer from time to time chances for mosquitoes to lay their eggs in small collections of water held in slight hollows and by vegetation. Some can be indicated e.g., untrained nullahs, ground over which surface channels discharge on to the hill-sides, bamboo fences and swamps. Some actual breeding places have been found e.g., in two untrained nullahs at the Peak, one at West Point, one in Wong Nei Chung Valley and in marshy ground at King's Park, Kowloon.

Undergrowth.—Recent investigations in Netherlands India has established the fact that mosquitoes can travel much further than was formerly supposed if it be necessary for them to do so in search of blood. Artificially coloured mosquitoes were found to have travelled 7,000 metres from the pool in which they were hatched.

These insects must find shelter from the sun's rays in the day time, hence the importance of undergrowth as affording shelter to mosquitoes.

In Hongkong it is a routine measure the Government has cut undergrowth within a radius of 50 yards from dwellings, but it is desirable that this should be extended.

The recommendations arising out of this survey are that:—

- 1.—More nullahs should be trained.
- 2.—Certain swamps should be drained.
- 3.—Undergrowth should be cut further ahead than at present.
- 4.—Bamboo fences should be removed and forbidden in future.
- 5.—Live bamboo hedges and clumps should not be planted in future, and existing ones abolished.
- 6.—Surface channels should not be allowed to discharge over the hill-side, but be conducted to trained courses, or if this be impossible should discharge into soakage pits and galleries underground.

The mosquitoes found during this survey have in no instance been anopheles which in general may be classed as field and gully mosquitoes, while those mostly to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of domestic buildings are culicines.

The likelihood of anopheles mosquitoes reaching dwellings will be reduced by the further training of nullahs, drainage of swamps and the further cutting of undergrowth, but in spite of such work mosquitoes of the culicine type will continue to be a pest unless the occupiers of private houses will themselves take trouble to keep their premises free from breeding places.

Attached are schedules showing:—

- 1.—Actual breeding places found on Crown land.
- 2.—Potential breeding places on Crown land.
- 3.—Addresses of private premises on which mosquitoes have been found breeding.
- 4.—Places where it is desirable to clear undergrowth beyond the area at present cleared as a routine measure.
- 5.—List of nullahs which should be trained.
- 6.—List of bamboo fences which should be abolished.
- 7.—Swampy land which should be drained.

W. W. PEARSE, M.O.H.

With regard to Schedule 3, mentioned at the end of the report, "Addresses of private premises on which mosquitoes have been found breeding," it may be mentioned that the list contains the names of many well-known residents including one person of title, one "honourable" (i.e., a member of the Legislative Council), two doctors and some taipans. Hongkong University is also on the list, but perhaps in their case, the noxious insects are permitted to exist in order that medical students may study their habits.

# LOCAL LABOUR TROUBLE. SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL COOLIES' WAGES DISPUTE.

For some days past a strike has been threatened by the coolies employed in coaling ships in the harbour. They have been demanding a substantial increase in the rates of pay and also certain concessions regarding free meals and hours for rest. Some coolies yesterday, we understand, refused to work, but this action was taken without the authority of the guild.

Yesterday afternoon there was a conference at the office of Messrs. Lo & Lo, solicitors, between representatives of the coolies' guild and the employers. The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, was also present, and after a long discussion a settlement was reached on all the various details of the dispute.

The rate of pay for casual labour is to be increased from 13 cents to 26 cents per hour. The demand was for 30 cents an hour. The pay of what are known as the Yamati coolies, who are engaged on monthly terms, is to be increased from \$15 a month to \$19. The demand was for an increase of \$43.

The employers wanted the casual coolies to work in the daytime until 5 p.m. instead of 4 p.m. as at present, but, after discussion, a compromise was reached under which winchmen and others whose work makes no excessive strain on their physical energy will work until 5, while the others whose physical labour is continuous will finish at 4 o'clock as now.

Other details provide for an increased allowance for congee and times for rest. One item in the settlement is that in regard to an early meal for which the practice of the employers to make an advance of ten cents per coolie, to be deducted from the wages. In future only 5 cents will be deducted. In other words, the employers make a contribution of at least five cents towards the meal though the amount advanced be ten cents or more.

The new conditions come into force from July 1st. The general effect of them would appear to be that the cost of coaling ships in the harbour will be increased by about 40 or 50 per cent.

## DISPOSAL OF A "MUI TSAI."

The little mui tsai, who was caught stealing a coat by a Chinese lady who had wrapped a hand bell in the coat and had hidden herself in a clothes basket, was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell again, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

On the ground that the child looked neglected, the Magistrate had sent her to the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and there the child expressed a desire to go back to her home in the country. In Court, however, she said she would like to go back to her master and mistress.

The Magistrate: You said before that you wanted to go back to the country. The girl: I said "Anywhere will do." The Magistrate: I will discharge you and I think you had better go to the Po Leung Kuk.

Inspector Appleton: I thought she would be sent there yesterday. The Magistrate: So did I. That was why I remanded her. (To the girl): You are too young to be punished for theft. You must learn to do better. The Po Leung Kuk will decide how best to deal with you.

# AFFAIRS IN CANTON. TURNING THINGS TOPSY-TURVY.

A correspondent writes:—Matters in Canton are coming to a head. It may not be generally known that Chen Chung Ming is the brother of Ma Yuk Hong, whose appointment to the Treasury has been made with a definite object in view. Sun For, the son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Mayor of the City, has just had to sacrifice several of his most ardent supporters amongst whom we may name Tchoi Tang Ki and Cheng Tin Koo. In spite of his recent proclamation that he would make an example of those who should dare to disobey his orders, he has had to rescind all the measures introduced by him and promulgated in face of popular opposition.

Chan Tak Sze, the head of the Educational Department, had been forced to resign his office while the retirement of Cheng Tin Tso—a more serious matter—has caused the Government Bank to have an influx of the notes that were so actively being pushed into circulation. The new loan of \$300,000 raised on the security of the wine and tobacco revenues, can scarcely suffice to cover a portion of outstanding military expenses. Tan Yee, the Salt Commissioner, has sufficient debts to meet without distracting funds towards the expenditure of the Presidential Staff. The railways, owing to the demands of the employees, are unable to produce any surplus while the Government mint's output is daily absorbed in the redemption of the paper currency flowing into Government coffers. Two new measures are being contemplated: The issuing of Municipal Bonds and a change of Revenue Stamps, but both appear obnoxious to the public. A small handful of Returned Students are turning things topsy-turvy. They out-Herod Herod. Their policy may be summed up in the one word "Suicidal."

# PAID TO GO TO PRISON. OPIUM DIVAN RAIDED.

A grocer carrying on business at No. 307, Queen's Road West, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday with being the keeper of an opium divan, and having in his possession a quantity of non-Government opium and opium dross. Four other men were charged with smoking opium on the premises.

The first defendant denied that he was the keeper of the divan or that the opium belonged to him. He said that he sublet the back portion of the premises to the second defendant, and did not know what he did there.

The second defendant admitted that he was the tenant of the premises at the back of the shop, and claimed the opium, but asserted that it was Government opium. He brought it from a Chinese medicine shop.

The other men admitted smoking opium.

Acting Chief Preventive Officer Watt, who made the seizure, said that he was not prepared to accept the first and second defendants' pleas, as he hoped to prove to the Magistrate that first defendant was the real culprit and second defendant was his cat paw. When he raided the premises at 7.30 on Monday night, said the witness, the first defendant was in the front part of the shop, and the second defendant was standing at the entrance to the inner room. In the inner room he found the other three men lying on a bed smoking opium.

After arresting these men, he searched the shop, and in a drawer in the counter he found some opium dross done up in paper packets. On a safe behind the counter, the witness found a pot of prepared opium, which was subsequently thrown away by the first defendant's wife while witness was searching another part of the shop. In the safe was a pair of scales used for weighing opium. In the presence of first defendant, when questioned by witness, the last three defendants said that they each paid 10 cents to first defendant for opium to smoke.

The first defendant denied this, and said that the opium was put in his shop by second defendant without his knowledge. The Magistrate: If you did not know the opium was in your shop, surely, you cannot say that it was put there by second defendant. Explaining the presence of the scales in his safe, the first defendant said that he used them in his business.

The Magistrate said that, excepting for his own admission, there was nothing to prove that the opium belonged to the defendant. On the other hand, the evidence was clearly against first defendant.

Inspector Watt said that second defendant had "done time" before for the same thing, and it appeared that first defendant was paying him to go to prison again.

The Magistrate convicted the first defendant and fined him \$50. All the others were fined \$2 each.

## A PRIEST CHARGED WITH THEFT.

FANS FROM MING YUEN GARDENS.

The Chinese who was remanded, on Monday, by Mr. G. N. Orme, on a charge of unlawful possession of two electric table fans, was again before the Court, yesterday.

Inspector Blackman said that the fans had been identified as the property of the Ming Yuen Gardens. He asked leave to amend the charge to one of receiving stolen property, as the defendant had pointed out to the police a *fohi* of the Garden as the man who had given him the fans.

The charge was amended and the *fohi* was charged with the theft of the fans.

In reply to the charge of receiving stolen property, the first defendant, who said that he was a priest and paper figure manufacturer, denied that he knew that the fans were stolen. He received them from the second defendant in food faith. As the first defendant could not produce any witness to support his story, the Magistrate decided that he could not convict the second defendant on such slender evidence, and discharged him. The first defendant was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

## A DRIVER'S "PANIC."

MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTIONS.

The Chinese driver of motor-car 275 was fined \$20 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for driving recklessly—at 20 or 25 miles an hour—by the City Hall, on May 28th, at a time when Queen's Road was full of people going to a concert.

The driver of car 220 was summoned for reckless driving, past Government House.

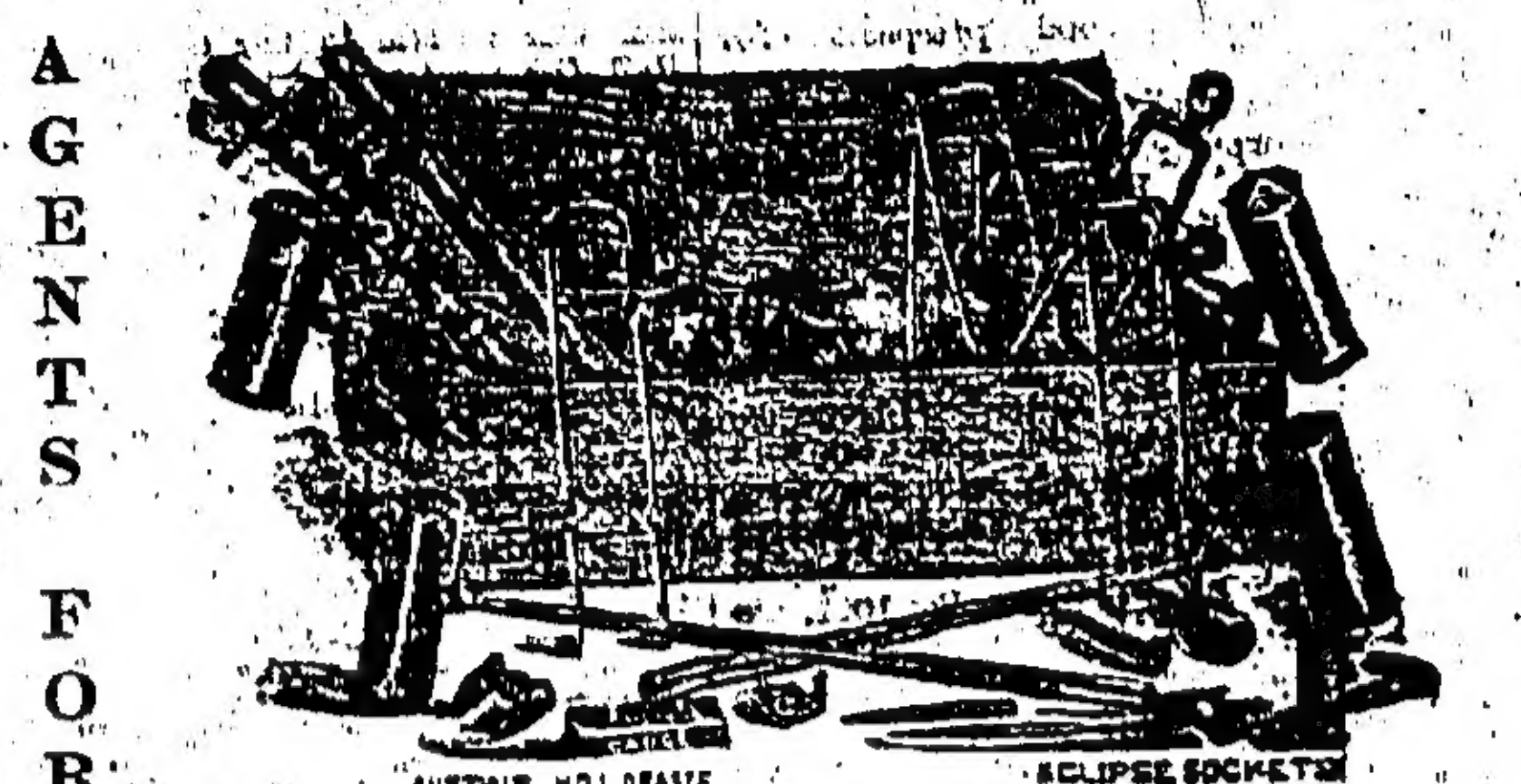
Inspector Garrod said the speed of the car in this case was not excessive, but the defendant stopped suddenly without giving any signal. The police motorcycle unit was just behind, and a car behind that, and a "three-deep" collision was narrowly avoided.

The defendant said he was sorry; he made a mistake. The Magistrate: It may have been panic through knowledge that the police were on his heels. The defendant was cautioned.

# SPORTS DEPARTMENT

NOW IN STOCK.

TAYLOR'S LAWN BOWLS. JAQUE'S CROQUET SETS.



MEDICINE BALLS. PUNCHING BAGS. INDIAN CLUBS. DEVELOPERS. GRIP DUMBBELLS. SHUTTLE COCKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# THE TYPHOON SEASON

IS NOW APPROACHING.

Be forewarned—by having one of the latest improved BAROGRAPHS—and be forearmed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HONGKONG.

# THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR TUNERS BEING IN SUCH DEMAND AT PRESENT IT IS ADVISABLE TO GIVE TWO DAYS' NOTICE FOR A SPECIAL TUNING.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.

# "HOTEL DE FRANCE,"

23, BOULEVARD ROLLANDES, HANOI.

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Rooms and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.



TELEPHONE 3146.

# BATHING SEASON.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S KNITTED BATHING COSTUMES

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS

BLUE, BROWN & GREEN HEATHER

ALSO PLAIN NAVY.

\$4.00 TO \$12.50

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## "THE BRITISH LEGION."

A GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, at 5.30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 13TH of JUNE, of those who attended the Meeting of Ex-Servicemen on April 21st, 1921, and signed their intention of joining "THE LEGION," and of those who have since joined. To receive the Report of the General Committee appointed at that Meeting. Hongkong, June 8th, 1921. [1034]

## WANTED.

**ENGINEERING, MACHINERY, & HARDWARE ASSISTANT** (Chinese) for export Agency. Must be good Salesman. Permanent position. Good prospects for energetic man. Applying giving full particulars of Experience and Salary expected to Box No. 1035, Care of Daily Press Office [1035]

**REQUIRED** a First-class Hardware and Machinery SALESMAN with good connection in Hongkong to take sole charge of Sale Office. Reply giving full details of age, experience, salary required, etc., to Box 1037, c/o Daily Press Office. [1021]

**BRITISH GROUP of MANUFACTURERS** making competitive lines of all Hardware, Paints, Machinery and Plant with their own Technical Staff in China desire to hear of a first-class firm of Merchants who will work with them in the territory of Hongkong, Kiangtung and Kiangsi. Reply to confidence to Box 1020, c/o Daily Press Office. [1020]

**PURE LOTUS HONEY.** A tried and infallible remedy for all Eye-Diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife, no harm, no pain. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 3 per dram. Particulars on request "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta, India. (H). [994]

## £10 REWARD.

**MAUNG PO THEIN OTHERWISE CHIN FON LIU.**

THE above-named MAUNG PO THEIN otherwise known as CHIN FON LIU was born at Tounghoo, Burma. From 1909-1917, he was a Student at the Royal School of Mines, London, England. In May 1910, his parents resided at 13, 27th Street, Bangkok, Burma. Between 1912 and 1914, he was well-known at Cotton Mill Nanchang, Henpek, China. In July 1915, his last address was c/o L. Chow Tze, Esq., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States. The present address of the above-named is required or if dead the date and place of his death. Ten pounds will be paid for this information. All letters should be sent to Messrs. RODK & DAVIDSON, 4, Raffles Place, Singapore. [1005]

## NOTICE.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**

**CERTIFICATE** No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares Nos. 1437/68 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society. O. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [984]

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the increased Cost of Motor Spirit, etc., We beg to announce the following Reductions in charges for Car Hire, as from the 1st June, 1921:-

OLD RATE	NEW RATE
Large Car \$3 per hour	Large Car \$2 per hour
Medium Car \$2 per hour	Medium Car \$1.50 per hour
Small Car \$1.50 per hour	Small Car \$1 per hour

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men 2, the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church, Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring." 63

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH, at 12 o'clock Noon. H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, May 26th, 1921. [968]

## KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held in the St. Andrew's Church Hall (by courtesy of the Vicar and Vestry) on FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, at 6.30 p.m. Business: To consider and pass Revised Rules of the Association. By Order, WM. JACKSON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, May 31st, 1921. [1005]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 15TH JUNE, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 29th JUNE, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, May 26th, 1921. [980]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 8th JUNE, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 15th JUNE, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th JUNE, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, June 1st, 1921. [1018]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAIRANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th JUNE will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, June 8th, 1921. [1032]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong, on June 4th, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo:- From MARSEILLES extra "CALEDONIA" From Persian Gulf ex R.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary, six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, June 1th, 1921. [1022]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd JUNE. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th JUNE will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 2nd JUNE, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, June 3rd, 1921. [1024]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSURUGA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day. Goods not cleared by June 10th, 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour on THURSDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, June 3rd, 1921. [1026]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Oils, Tins and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underinsured. Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th JUNE, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 15th JUNE, or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, on SATURDAY, the 11th JUNE, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent. Hongkong, June 6th, 1921. [1025]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 8th JUNE, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, June 4th, 1921. [1023]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for

BOYER, C.K. XI, L.M. LE, L.R. L.V. L.W. MA, SO.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT or SMALL HOUSE, from the Middle of October 1921. For 6 months. Reply Box MB, c/o Daily Press Office. [75]

## TO LET FURNISHED.

FROM June 24th to October 4th. No. 23, PEAK.

Apply G. M. HARBSTON, Hotel Manager. [1031]

## INTIMATION

## IDEAL BEVERAGES

## Watson's DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

## Watson's PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with Whisky.

## Watson's STONE GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and bathing parties. Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8TH, 1921.

## THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

We notice in one of the reviews of general business conditions which are nowadays so freely being sent forth to the world by American banking institutions the following comment on the industrial troubles which are at present afflicting Europe, and Great Britain particularly:-

There is to-day in almost every country the urgent problem of combating the economic fallacies which have been instilled into the minds of the labouring class for a long time by leaders who have felt that their own interests were furthered by spreading class antagonisms. During the war, many Governments apparently lacked the courage to rely upon the patriotism of labour, which, if wisely advised might have responded with the necessary effort and self-denial as loyally as any other class—and initiated in many industries wage scales out of relation to permanent economic possibilities. The high wages paid were practically bribes which were collected by taxing the general public.

The advantages of high wages are apparent enough to labour but that wages can be continuously paid only out of production is an economic fact not yet so clear in the minds of the majority of workers. Taxation to maintain wages of certain classes at rates beyond those made possible by the return that can be secured under existing business conditions cannot be accepted as a permanent basis for a sound social democracy.

The latter part of this statement is obviously true enough, but the soundness of the view expressed in the first part of the extract is very much open to question. It was not a question of Governments during the war having the courage "to rely on the patriotism of labour"—they had up to a point whatever courage that demanded, for without the patriotism of labour the prosecution of the war by any of the combatants would have been manifestly impossible. What was wanting, if prices of labour and its products were to remain stationary was the ability to standardise prices

throughout the world—a task utterly impossible of accomplishment while a war of unparalleled dimensions was in progress. It was plainly impossible to keep wages generally low without that Governments are charged in the article we have quoted with having "initiated in many industries wage scales out of relation to permanent economic possibilities." It is one thing to make the charge; it is quite another to establish the implication that Governments could have risen superior to economic law by which prices of labour as well as of commodities are universally influenced. Under a Government such as Russia has now got it would doubtless have been attempted. What the result would have been no one can entertain the slightest doubt. Trade in time of war creates the "business of war." Business had to go on "as usual" as far as it could be made to go with a labour market stripped very bare by recruitment or conscription for service in the ranks of the army or in the shell factories, etc. Reduced output in all essential industries means under the economic law "higher prices for the product, whatever it may be. While, during the war, manufacturers were able to command fabulous prices for their goods in the world's market, and to make unprecedentedly large profits, the workmen were clearly not unjustified in their demand for a larger share of the fruits of their toil. More than one Government sought to impose a check on the rising cost of living by annexing a very large share of the profits by means of an excess profits tax; but while this tax diverted to the national exchequer hundreds of millions of pounds sterling that would otherwise have gone into the pockets of the proprietors of industrial enterprises, it hopelessly failed to defeat the economic law under which prices rise in accordance with the strength of the demand for any article of merchandise, and we doubt very much whether, in the circumstances, the patriotism of labour anywhere would have stood the strain of a peremptory denial to them of a fair share of those increased profits. "In the midst of a great war it was impossible for any Government to resist the demand. Governments can be no more charged with 'initiating wage scales out of relation to permanent economic possibilities' than can cotton mill owners and steel manufacturers. Governments could not stop in the midst of a great war to haggle over the price of labour as they can afford to do in more leisurely times, and they could not court revolution by denying to workmen employed on Government work rates of pay corresponding to those earned in industries under private management.

Now that the war is over, and millions of men have returned, from the fields of battle and ocean warfare to productive labour, and efforts are being made to get the trade of the world back to its normal course, it is being clearly revealed to Governments and peoples alike that prices of labour and commodities during the war far outstripped 'permanent economic possibilities,' and readjustments are necessary. Europe is impoverished and the demand for manufactures at present cost is consequently restricted. Prices must come down or unemployment extend. In America as well as in Europe the statisticians are proving to their own satisfaction, if not entirely to the satisfaction of the general public, that commodity prices in general continue the downward movement, but we may disabuse our minds of any belief in an early restoration to the standard of pre-war prices. Any broad re-adjustment of commodity prices necessarily involves changes in wages also, and while we are never likely to see a general reversion to pre-war wage conditions, labour is being forced to recognise that labour costs are now again the foundational factor in the determination of prices, and some new "norm" must be accepted. The problem everywhere is to fix it.

The Hongkong Cricket team arrive from Shanghai this morning by the *Montague*.

Telegraphic advice has been received from the Government of the Netherlands East Indies by the Consul-General in Hongkong that the decree prohibiting the exportation of rice has been rescinded by an ordinance of the 4th instant which comes into force to-day.

Last week eleven Chinese died from small-pox, nine from plague, and two from influenza. One non-fatal case of plague, Chinese; two of small-pox, one British and the other Chinese; one of diphtheria, Portuguese; and three of paratyphoid fever, two Japanese and the other Chinese, were also reported.

Japanese women in Yokohama are forming a baseball team. We read that a large number of applications have been received from fair candidates and practice is already going on in several localities. One of the applicants for a place on the woman's team is Miss Fumiko Hattori, a movie actress. Miss Hattori is an enthusiastic baseball fan and is reported to be a very good player. Several other prominent women are anxious to make the team but are reticent about having their names made public.

The death occurred on Monday night of Mr. Wan Chung Kai, better known by European residents as Mr. "Moe Cheung," which was the name of a well-known local firm of photographers, of which the deceased was the proprietor. Mr. Wan Chung Kai founded the photographic firm over 30 years ago and in addition to conducting a large business in private photography he has taken hundreds of photographs of important events and unusual happenings in the Colony. One of the letters that occupied a proud position in the studio is one in which the appreciation of her late Majesty Queen Victoria is expressed in reference to photographs of celebrations of the Jubilee of 1867 in the Colony.

Plans for the establishment of "a huge stock exchange" at Canton with a capital of \$10,000,000 have been completed and it is reported, says the *Canton Times*, that it will be in charge of prominent merchants in Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Capitalists from these three cities have been in negotiation for the establishment of this exchange for several months and it was not until the end of last month that definite arrangements and agreements were concluded. The opening of the exchange will probably be in the middle of September next. According to those interested in the exchange, it will prove a great boon to the business world in South China when the exchange is in operation.

THE FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON.

AN INTERESTING INDIAN STORY.

A reader vouches for the truth of the following story:- In India during the war the following incident occurred and is vouched for as being quite true. The Nepalese (Ghurka) troops under their own officers with a British General and Staff as Training Staff were quartered in Abbottabad. On a certain occasion a contingent of these troops were about to proceed on active service, and the British General gave them a farewell address in Hindustani. He ended up his address by quoting the Nepalese maxim that every soldier carries in his haversack a "Field-Marshal's baton." Being rather uncertain how to express in Hindustani "Field-Marshal's baton" he compromised with "General Sahib ki lakri," which rendered in English means a "General's stick." The parade was then dismissed. The following day the Nepalese General came to him and said with a deplorable air:- "General Sahib, I am very sorry to have to say that, despite a thorough search which has been made of the men's haversacks, kits and barracks, your stick cannot be found anywhere." The services of an interpreter were required, before the Nepalese General could be persuaded that the British General had not accused the men in his farewell address of having stolen his stick!

THE STRAITS CENSUS.

The Superintendent of Census for the Straits and the Federated Malay States has issued his preliminary report on the census of the Straits Settlements. This shows that on the night of April 24th the total number of persons enumerated was 881,829—557,839 males and 323,990 females—an increase since the 1911 census of 19.8 per cent. females. Of the total, Singapore Island accounts for slightly more than two thirds. As in 1911, Penang municipality has the greatest number of inhabitants to the square mile and the Dingding the least. Europeans have increased 10 per cent., Eurasians 11.9 per cent., Malays 6.4 per cent., Chinese 34.9 per cent., and Indians 27.4 per cent. The report says it is impossible to state the number of Japanese in the Straits, but it is clear that the increase in their numbers is not nearly so great as was generally anticipated.



# PUEBLO DISASTER: MORGUES AND HOSPITALS FULL SILESIAN ULTIMATUM: GERMAN GENERAL'S APPEAL MINERS' STRIKE: PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## "THE GREAT GOD PRIVY COUNCIL."

MR. JUSTICE SCRUTTON'S STORY.

LONDON, June 7th.—Professor J. Strahan, delivering the Rhodes lecture at University College, Gower-street, on "Federation and Confederation in the British Empire," said that as the British Constitution had become the model for all the free peoples, so Great Britain's mode of dealing with colonies and dependencies might become the model for all countries in dealing with one another.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, who presided, with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, He said that "an obscure door in a sunny street, off Whitehall, led to a not very clean-looking room, where four to five elderly old gentlemen sat round a horse-shoe table listening to counsel, but the pleasant passing in that room was most amazing. Besides the Dominions' representatives, India, Mauritius, Trinidad and every colony brought the oddest questions for decision by a perfectly impartial and trusted tribunal. Hence the Privy Council was known in the most obscure parts of the Empire, although people don't know what it is." He related a story of a traveller in remote India asking worshippers at a certain altar what they were worshipping. "We don't know," he was told, "but it is the great god Privy Council."

## ENGINEERING CRISIS.

REDUCTION IN WAGES NOTICES.

LONDON, June 7th.—The engineering employers, to-day, issued notices of the proposed reduction in wages (10s. in the case of time-workers and 15 per cent. in the case of piece-workers, besides the stoppage of war bonus). A million and a half workers are affected. Efforts to secure a settlement continue.

Mr. Macnamara conferred with the employers yesterday, and is conferring with representatives of the men, to-day, privately.

## COAL CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF AUDIT SYSTEM.

LONDON, June 7th.—Few particulars are available regarding yesterday's coal negotiations, but it is understood that not a single word was said about the National Pool. Nevertheless, smooth progress was made, and the outlook in favour of a settlement has greatly improved.

One point, on which agreement was reached, was that items which can be treated as costs of production shall mutually be agreed to by the National Board on agreed principles. This would meet the miners' strong objection that the pre-war system of audits was unfair, because labour was charged up with items properly relating to capital expenditure.

## EARLIER CABLES.

COAL OWNERS' OLIVE BRANCH.

LONDON, June 6th.—Mr. Williams, the coal-owners' president, stated at the conference, which has adjourned till tomorrow, that he now realised that a subsistence wage for the lowest-paid workers should be guaranteed, and that he was prepared to suggest a flat-rate reduction of 3s. per ton, extending over six months, in order to bring wages.

## ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL. OVERSEAS CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Secretary of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund reports that, although like most organisations it is suffering from the present slump, the overseas Dominions are helping to maintain contributions.

The Nawab of Tonk (Rajputana) has subscribed the equivalent of £200, and other princes and nobles in India have sent varying amounts.

The residents of Shanghai, through Lady Des Vaux, Overseas Club, have contributed £25; Nairobi and Kisumu in East Africa have sent the proceeds of a gymkhana dance amounting to £207; the Governor, the residents and the Garrison in Hongkong, £273; and Sir Lee Stack has forwarded £20 from the officers and civilians of Khartoum.

## IMMIGRATION ENIGMA.

BOSTON AUTHORITIES PUZZLED.

Boston, June 7th.—The immigration officials are confronted with a serious problem by the arrival of a thousand Italians on board the liner *Canopic*, who are clamouring for permission to land. The new immigration restriction was applicable last week, and permits only 500 to land at any port within a month. The Commissioner said he would select elderly men and women and children. The remainder would be quartered at the expense of the steamship company and returned to Italy by the *Canopic* on June 17th.

## THE PUEBLO FLOOD. MORGUES FULL; HOSPITALS OVERFLOWING.

PUEBLO, June 7th.

The flood has been the most disastrous in the history of the West. At present it is impossible accurately to estimate the loss of life and damage.

The morgues are filled, and the hospitals are overflowing with patients. Thousands are homeless and are suffering from exposure. Every effort is being made to relieve suffering, but it will be weeks before normality is even approached.

## PRESIDENT HARDING'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.—President Harding has appealed to the people of the United States to assist the sufferers in Pueblo by contributing funds to the Red Cross Society.

## EARLIER CABLES.

SCENES OF DESOLATION.

PUEBLO, June 6th.—Officials are of the opinion that the fatalities through the flood, following a cloud-burst, did not exceed 250.

The waters are now, apparently, receding. The authorities fear a pestilence. Already, 500 persons are in hospital, suffering from diphtheria, pneumonia and chicken-pox. Several have become insane.

Numerous spectacular rescues are mentioned. In one case, soldiers found a woman who stood for hours in water up to her armpits holding a baby overhead. The floods, also, greatly damaged several neighbouring towns. There are scenes of desolation all along the railway from Colorado Springs to Pueblo.

## ANOTHER RIVER BURSTS ITS BOUNDS.

DEVER, June 6th.—The river Platte has overflowed its banks, and a number of streets have been submerged.

## LATEST CABLES. GERMAN PROTEST. GENERAL HOFER'S APPEAL.

BERLIN, June 7th.

The Inter-Allied Commission's ultimatum to General Hofer orders German troops to withdraw to the line Leschnitz-Dollna, both of which places will be put at the disposal of General Hofer.

The latter has replied that, out of consideration for the German population, he is unable and unwilling to recall the Self-Defence bands from places which they are protecting. General Hofer appeals to the soldierly feelings of the Commissioners not to execute the threat of withdrawal from industrial towns, which would be a direct encouragement to a Polish insurrection and make it impossible for General Hofer, further, to restrain the Self-Defence German bands.

Prague, June 2nd.—In an article entirely devoted to Anglo-French relations, the *Prager Presse*, expresses the opinion that close harmony between France and England is a matter of the greatest moment for the whole world, for it is the only firm and reliable basis for lasting peace.—Hansa.

## EARLIER CABLES. AGAINST ULTIMATUM TO GENERAL HOFER.

LONDON, June 6th.

The German Ambassador, Herr von Schamer, has presented a Note to the Foreign Office protesting against the Inter-Allied Commission's ultimatum to the German General Hofer, and contending that compliance with the ultimatum would mean that the evacuated regions would be exposed to the Polish terror. Moreover, the measures threatened by the Commission would make a wide-spread civil war inevitable.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS ANNIVERSARY. CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 6th.

The anniversary of the formation of the League of Nations will be celebrated on June 25th by processions of the London branches to Hyde Park with decorated cars and representatives of the different nations in their national dress.

The original idea of a pilgrimage to London from the provinces has been abandoned, owing to the industrial crisis. Local areas hold their own demonstrations.

In addition to the above processions there will be a procession of ex-Servicemen, Trade Unionists, and brotherhoods and sisterhoods of religious bodies at Canterbury.

Lord Robert Cecil will receive the distinguished guests—including Ambassadors and Ministers of 4 countries, members of the League, British Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament, Colonial Ministers, Agents-General, and dignitaries of the churches—in a reception tent at the entrance to the Park. There will be twelve platforms, including an international one, where addresses will be given in twelve languages.

## AUSTRALIANS BEAT MIDDLESEX. RESULT OF DEADLY BOWLING.

LONDON, June 6th.

The weather was bright and breezy, and a crowd of 12,000 spectators was present when the Australians met Middlesex. On a good wicket, the Australians made 171 runs, Ryder contributing 34.

Lee took 6 wickets for 53 runs. Middlesex made 90, Harrow scoring 46 (including 8 fours) and Kidd 11. There were the only double-figure scores. McDonald took 5 wickets for 25 runs, and Armstrong 3 for 18.

The Australians made 3 for the loss of 2 wickets in the second innings, and thus won the match by 8 wickets.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

Northants beat Worcester by an innings and 50 runs. Kent beat Yorkshire by 8 wickets.

## LATEST CABLES. PORTER PEACE RESOLUTIONS. REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVES' COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.

The House of Representatives has received the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee recommending the adoption of the Porter resolution, dated on June 5th, which, with the other Porter resolution, terminated the state of war with Germany, are submitted as substitutes for the Borah and the Knox resolutions. This means that all the four resolutions will be thrown into the conference committee composed of members of both the houses, where they will remain until one or the other is so modified as to suit both the houses.

## BOXING.

"BENNY" LEONARD'S VICTORY.

NEW YORK, June 7th.

In a twelve-round contest "Benny" Leonard successfully defended the lightweight title, defeating "Rocky" Kansas on points.

## DUBLIN DEATH SENTENCES.

LONDON, June 7th.

The three death sentences on the charge of murder, promulgated on May 31st, were carried out in Dublin this morning.

## NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT.

VICEROY ATTENDS OPENING CEREMONY.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Viceroy attended the opening of the Northern Parliament, at Belfast, to-day.

## EARLIER CABLES. THEIR MAJESTIES TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY.

LONDON, June 6th.

It was announced in Belfast to-day that their Majesties had provisionally accepted Sir James Craig's invitation to open the Northern Parliament on June 22nd, and will cross for Belfast on the royal yacht, attended by a naval squadron. Mr. Lloyd George may accompany their Majesties.

## COTTON STRIKE.

OPERATIVES WILLING TO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 6th.

The Lancashire operatives accepted the offer of the Minister of Labour to a conference, but the employers have deferred decision, owing to the short notice.

## GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BRITISH VICTORY IN SINGLES.

LONDON, June 6th.

At Gleneagles, in the Singles, Great Britain beat America by 6 to 3 matches.

## THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Mail news from Germany gives the preliminary figures of the Budget for the current year, the ordinary revenue and expenditure balancing at 49,945 million marks, and the extraordinary revenue and expenditure balancing at 43,687 million marks. Compared with the figures of last year, the ordinary Budget shows an increase of 3,485 million marks, but there is a reduction of over forty million marks in the total of the extraordinary Budget. Taxation is expected to bring a large revenue into the coffers of the Berlin Government, the total increase budgeted for being 1,953 million marks. The turnover tax is expected to bring in 5,400 million marks more, and traffic taxes 478 million marks more, and against this, however, has to be set a decline of 1,300 million marks in the capital levy and of seventy-five million marks in the property tax. The same influences are at work in the German finances as in British finances, namely, the disappearance of those exceptional items of expenditure which arose through the war. The food subsidy is to be reduced by 8,000 million marks, the postal services deficit by 9,000 million marks, and mobilisation expenses by 4,000 million marks. Notwithstanding these and other items which show reduction, there is an uncovered balance of 2,111 million marks for which provision will need to be made, doubtless by recourse to the usual financial expedient of borrowing by public issue.

Cold feet and empty stomachs make hot heads.—Fisher Degen.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 7th.

Mr. Arthur Meighen has sailed for England to attend the Imperial Conference.

It is stated that he is prepared to propose that the only subjects on the agenda capable of being definitely debated at present are the preparation for a special constitutional conference for a general review of the Empire's foreign problems, particularly as they affect the Dominions; the advisability of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; and the preliminary consideration of some working method of arriving at common understanding regarding external affairs concerning all parts of the Empire—as a preliminary to the proposed constitutional conference.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Meighen will only support the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty on condition that it is satisfactory to the United States. It is believed that he is prepared to be convinced that the Alliance would best serve British interests.

The majority of the members of the Canadian House of Commons endorse this view, with the stipulation that the treaty should not be antagonistic to the United States or impair a stronger Anglo-American friendship.

Mr. Meighen is, particularly, anxious to postpone the discussion of military and naval defence for the constitutional conference, and considers that Canada's financial position prohibits her from embarking on a substantial naval programme at present.

## TO FIGHT DISEASE IN TROPICAL COLONIES.

LONDON, June 6th.

Reuter understands that an Anglo-American conference on tropical diseases is to be held shortly at the Colonial Office, Major Wood, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, presiding.

The American representatives are Mr. George Vincent (President of the Rockefeller Foundation), Mr. Wickliffe Rose (General Director of the International Health Board), and Dr. Victor H. Luer (Director for the East).

The British delegates comprise some of the foremost authorities on tropical disease, including Sir John Bradford, Sir Walter Fletcher, Major-General Sir William Leishman, and Lieut.-Col. H. V. Bagshawe (Director of Tropical Diseases Bureau).

The Colonial Office has been closely co-operating with the Rockefeller Foundation, which recently approached the British Government in regard to experimental work in West Africa in connection with yellow fever. The Colonial Office has given every facility. An attempt is now to be made to operate on a wider basis in regard to fighting disease in the tropical colonies.

## SYNTHETIC INDIGO FOR CHINESE MARKET.

LONDON, June 6th.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the refusal of the British Dyestuffs Corporation to supply a British export firm with synthetic indigo, on the ground that the Corporation has its own selling arrangements in the Far East, Major Lloyd George pointed out that it was open to merchants supplying the Chinese markets to obtain supplies for China through the Far Eastern agents of the Corporation.

## CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

PARIS, June 2nd. (delayed).

The Crown Prince of Japan had luncheon at the Elysee Palace with the President, to whom he handed the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum, the other guests being the French Premier and members of the Government, and Marshal Joffre, Foch, Petain and Fayolle. The Crown Prince, later, made a round of visits to the President, both Houses of Parliament, and to the Allied Ambassadors.—Hansa.

## THE LATE MR. W. McLEISH.

LONDON, June 7th.

Mr. William McLeish, of Tientsin, left 25,764.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

## SENSATIONAL OLYMPIAD INCIDENT AT SHANGHAI.

SHOTS FIRED INTO CROWD.

SHANGHAI, June 6th.

In spite of the rain there was a large attendance on the last day of the Olympiad. The Philippines won the championship. During the proceedings a number of Chinese distributed anarchistic literature. This culminated in one man firing seven shots into the crowd without hurting anyone. Eight men were arrested, including representatives of Shanghai, Ningpo, Canton, Yunnan and Szechuan. This reveals the widespread character of the Bolshevik agitation in China.

## MR. BALFOUR ON RESEARCH. IMAGINATION FOR INDUSTRY.

The inaugural meeting of the Institute of Physics was held on April 23rd in the hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Sir Richard Glazebrook presided.

Mr. Balfour said industrial research was one of the things which most deeply concerned the public, and he confessed that when he saw great industrial disputes going on about the distribution of the results of industry he could not help thinking, "Why do not you devote half the energy and half the amount of money involved to increasing the power of man over nature, which would increase the share and increase the total result to be divided among the members of the community, instead of devoting your energies to saying how the relatively petty amount we produce is to be divided among the producers?" (Cheers.)

He did not believe that the mere expenditure of money, the mere growth of laboratories, or the mere multiplicity of students was going to produce a larger crop of men of genius, but a large amount of work which did not of itself bring to maturity some great discovery was required if great discoveries were to be made. That work could bring admirable fruits to knowledge and industry, but it required organization, and a great deal of money. Sir Joseph Thompson had referred to the Advisory Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research and to what it was doing in giving opportunities to men of promise to carry on original work in physical research. He believed it was worthy of all the praise that could be bestowed on it, but, and it was a great grief to him, the impoverishment and poverty from which the nation, and every individual in the nation, now suffered, had compelled a very reluctant Treasury to cut down the sum at their disposal. He believed that no money was better spent than that devoted to scientific research; no money gave a greater spiritual return; no money was going to give a greater pecuniary return; and, therefore, it was with great regret that they had, like every other department of the State, to diminish their activities so as to make them in some proportion to the means of the unhappy taxpayer.

## A SUGGESTION TO MAGNETISM.

He happened to be the Chancellor of both the University of Cambridge, and the University of Edinburgh, and both were growing under the disability which arose from the fact that they had done so much in the past and must do so much in the future in connection with science, and not least physics. It was impossible to carry on the work of physics as it should be carried on without more assistance than an impoverished State could easily give, or that wealthy men in the community seemed prepared to contribute. He was often surprised that the imagination of our great magnates was not stimulated by the idea that they could really add to the wealth of the whole world by encouraging industrial research. There was nothing selfish about it, and nothing narrow about the results of an increase in physical knowledge. What was discovered at Cambridge, Japan, and at the end of the earth, it was a gift to mankind. When he reflected, as he thought political economists were rather slow to reflect, on the prodigious changes which discovery had made on the lot of mankind he was surprised that more was not done by men who did not lack either the spirit of liberality or the means of exercising it. He could not help thinking it was in part due to an imperfect appreciation of the real facts of the case and to the fatal desire to secure an immediate result. Sometimes an immediate result was obtained, sometimes the discovery lurked undeveloped from the industrial point of view for a generation, but it mattered not which—the life of the nation and the life of the community of nations was long, and anything which added to our knowledge of the physical universe either in our lifetime or that of our remote descendants added something material to the happiness of mankind.

The hope he had for the world was that by the growth of science invention would give comfort and leisure where at present discomfort and labour were the only means of producing an article, and that our people would learn how to use their leisure. That was the idea of progress which he thought held out most hope for the future, and that was based on the work of men who were engaged, as they were engaged, upon probing to the bottom the secrets of Nature. If, as he firmly believed, the institute they were inaugurating was going to assist in that great and worthy work they might regard that as a red-letter day in the history of British science.

## MINER'S MAYFAIR AUDIENCE. STRIKE POINTS IN BARONET'S DRAWING-ROOM.

A London telegram to an Indian contemporary dated May 14th, says:—

The changed social outlook since the war has scarcely been better exemplified than at the crowded reception given by Lady Markham at her luxurious Mayfair home to meet and hear a working miner put his own side of the miners' case. He told the company that the beautiful drawing-room aroused his jealousy. He was interested to see how the late husband of Lady Markham, who was a colliery owner, had spent his great profits.

Afterwards the speaker was subjected to a two-hour's lively heckling from the fashionable guests. The miner was forced to confess that hundreds of workers at the Forest of Dean were living in comfort in beautiful cottages with large gardens. The miners were now selling hundred guinea pianos for a ten pound note. There was a glut of pianos in South Wales.



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Hongkong, June 8th, 1921. (1083)

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## THE ARCHDEACON'S APPEAL.

COMMENTS OF THE "TIMES."

It is long since a law case which was not a murder trial has excited such general interest as that of Archdeacon Wakeford, whose appeal against a conviction by the Consistory Court of Lincoln for immoral conduct was dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, says the *Times*. The Inquiry of the Board composed of the Lord Chancellor and Lords Buckmaster, Dunedin, and Shaw, with the Bishops of London, Gloucester, Rochester, and Ely as Ecclesiastical Assessors, must have been a difficult and anxious task. The reputation and, indeed, the livelihood of a cleric who held an office of dignity in the Church of England were at stake, and their Lordships had to determine whether the evidence justified his deprivation of religious functions and his ostracism from decent society. The truth or the falsity of the accusation, from the very nature of the offence and the circumstances in which it was alleged to have been committed, might have seemed at first sight easy to establish. But as the hearing of the appeal proceeded an extraordinary conflict of evidence was brought to the light. Thus it came about that the public became speculative upon the unravelling of the tangled skein which a great number of opposing witnesses had woven. A man, known in many parts of the country as a preacher of power and eloquence, and as an arduous and capable worker in the Church was placed by the proceedings in jeopardy of all but his life. Therefore, the result of his appeal was awaited with unusual excitement and curiosity. The indictment—using the word in an antechurch sense—accused the appellant of misconduct with an unknown woman on two occasions at the Bull Hotel, Peterborough. In view of the consequences of a conviction the Lord Chancellors rightly said that the investigations should be conducted with all the strictness of a criminal prosecution. On that account many will approach a consideration of the evidence with the question in their minds whether a jury would have been entitled to find a verdict of "Guilty" on such testimony in a capital charge.

The evidence for the prosecution is well described in the judgment as a "mosaic of statements made by a great number of persons, each of whom can only speak of particular moments and of particular instances." The defence was that of conspiracy and mistake. The Archdeacon apparently had incurred the enmity of two clergymen, one of them his brother-in-law, and his case was largely that they had resolved to hound him out of the Church. To support that theory it was necessary to show not only that the manager of the hotel and his wife and the servants were implicated, but that many other witnesses also who could not have been interested one way or another, had been suborned. The Board found that there was no evidence of corruption to maintain the defence of conspiracy. Again, nothing short of very skilful forgery could account in the view of their Lordships for the entry in the visitors' book at the Bull Hotel on the occasion of the Archdeacon's second visit in April. The appellant himself said that the words "and wife" resembled his handwriting very closely.

So much for the prosecution. What led the public to suspension of judgment and to surmise upon the result of the appeal was the number of witnesses who appeared in favour of the appellant. It was said by a waitress in the hotel that the Archdeacon asked the woman who was with him to take her left hand off the dining-table because she was not wearing a wedding ring, yet a witness swore that words to that effect were addressed by him jocularly to his wife. Many other witnesses were called to corroborate the defence to a charge of delinquency, which, in the words used in the judgment, was "lacking alike in cunning and in contrivance." There was a heavy improbability to be destroyed, because, as Sir Edward Carson said for his client, it was almost necessary to believe in the charge to contemplate madness in a man who when he was heat upon immorality, went in his clerical garments, in the broad light of day with a woman to a large and crowded hotel in a cathedral town. Add to that the fact that eight witnesses, most of them farmers or horsebreeders who were staying at the Bull Hotel in March 1920, during a horse fair, all swore that they saw the Archdeacon alone in the public dining-room, and alone in the public breakfast-room, at the very times when the witnesses on the other side said that he was accompanied by a woman. Although it was conceded that the memory of some witnesses might have undergone a process of accretion, the Board came to the conclusion that there could have been no motive behind the bulk of the evidence for the prosecution, which could, even unconsciously, deflect the desire to deal honestly with the Court. The appeal must have been a matter of as much solicitude to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as of doubt to the public, who, like the Lord Chancellor, were persuaded that the hearing needed that scrupulous caution which is expected in a trial on the gravest criminal charge.

## PERILOUS X-RAYS.

Hitherto unsuspected dangers of X-rays were told to members of the Academy of Science, Paris, on April 19th. Professor Lippmann, who gave the lecture, proved that there is considerable danger to people living above or parallel to radiographic institutes. Specially constructed shelters do not allay the danger, because the rays can penetrate walls and ceiling to a depth of about sixteen inches and cause grave injuries. Experiments have been made with leaden screens, and the professor says that it is most important that all walls and ceilings in radiographic institutes should be so protected.

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Tickets Booked for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, & 7th of June will be available for performances on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, & 15th of June, respectively.

(986)

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ING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 8th  
**Albion**, British str., 1,400 tons, Capt. J. A. Tyer, from Saigon, with rice, sugar, etc.  
**Dorchester**, French str., 320 tons, Capt. E. A. Cordon, from Hothow, with a general cargo—Kai Yoo.  
**Hok Canton**, Chinese str., 500 tons, Capt. Leung-long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo—Wai Hing.  
**Shan Cheong**, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung Sam Kung, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo—Wai Yoo.  
 June 7th  
**Hugh W.**, Chinese str., 2,700 tons, Capt. E. D. Weidmann, from Chingwan-tao, with coal—Doddwell & Co.  
**Kwangtshai**, Chinese str., 1,350 tons, Capt. C. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo—C.M.S.N. & Co.  
**Lushan Maru**, Japanese str., 1,500 tons, Capt. J. Yasukawa, from Canton, with a general cargo—N.Y.K.  
**Matsuyama Maru**, Japanese str., 3,250 tons, Capt. T. Shigawaki, from Bombay, with a general cargo—O.S.K.  
**Tsushima Maru**, Japanese str., 401 tons, Capt. H. Kawahara, from Keelung, with coal—Mitsui & Co.  
**Wangtung**, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. S. O. Milford, from Canton, with a general cargo—J.M. & Co.  
**Yi Maru**, Chinese str., 1,624 tons, Capt. W. Nishikawa, from Canton, with a general cargo—M.H.K.

DEPARTURES.

June 7th  
**Cherbon Maru**, for Moji.  
**Ching Hing**, for Tientsin.  
**Euryades**, for Singapore.  
**Fochow**, for Huijshing.  
**Hakong**, for Swatow.  
**Hokan Maru**, for Manila & P. Island.  
**Himant**, for Sandakan.  
**Hokan Maru**, for Swatow.  
**Shanghai**, for K. C. Wan.  
**Taipei**, for Keelung.  
**Taiwan**, for Hothow.  
**Tientsin**, for Saigon.  
**Yi Maru**, for Hongkong.  
 June 8th  
**Empress of Russia**, arrived at Yokohama on June 6th, p.m., left on June 7th, a.m., and is due at Hongkong on June 17th, p.m.  
**Blue Funnel** (Blue Funnel line) left on June 7th, p.m. for Hongkong, and is due here on June 10th, a.m.  
**N.Y.K.** **Yasaka Maru** (Liverpool line) left on June 7th, p.m. for this port, and is expected here on June 10th, a.m.  
**E. & A. Co.** **Eastern** left on June 7th, p.m. for this port, and is expected here on June 10th, a.m.  
**Empress of Australia**, with the outward mail, and is due here on the 9th instant at daylight.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

June 8th  
**Atsuta Maru** (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due June 8th.  
**Cyclops** (Blue Funnel), due July 10th.  
**Delta** (P. & O.), due June 18th about 8 a.m.  
**Helena** (Blue Funnel), due June 30th.  
**Mermaid** (Blue Funnel), due July 27th.  
**Island** (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.  
**Katori Maru** (N.Y.K.), due June 11th.  
**Katori Maru** (N.Y.K.), from London, due June 23rd.  
**Lycan** (Blue Funnel line), due June 10th.  
**Monteagle** (C.P.O.S.), due June 8th (7 a.m.).  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due June 11th.  
**Yokohama** (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due June 18th.  
 June 10th  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due June 23rd.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), from Calcutta, due June 13th.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), from Japan, due June 10th.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due July 10th.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due June 11th.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due June 11th.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due June 11th.  
**Wanderer** (China Mail), due June 11th.

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The T.K.K. advises that the latest addition to their South American Line Service, the **S.S. Hakone Maru**, will be open for public inspection to-day from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to inspect this fine new steamer. Launches will leave Blake Pier at frequent intervals.

THE NEW N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The **S.S. Hakone Maru**, which is to be the next addition to the N.Y.K. European Line, is now under construction at the Mitsui-Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works. The principal dimensions of this liner are as follows: Length 450 feet; Breadth moulded 62 feet; gross tonnage 10,000 tons; sea speed 17 knots. Accommodation has been provided for about 120 first class, 50 second class, and 100 third class—in all 350 passengers. She is driven by Parsons' turbines with reduction gear. Needless to say, every modern improvement in the shipbuilding art and architecture and the safety appliances known to science have been embodied in the construction of this ship. The public rooms include a social hall, smoking room, verandah cafe and children's room; and the passenger accommodation varies from a single berth room to a suite of rooms of a very luxurious character. All cabins are furnished and equipped in a style that leaves nothing to be desired. It is expected that the **Hakone Maru** will be completed about the end of October. With her advent in the service, a marked improvement will be witnessed in the shipping and travel facilities between Japan and Europe via Suva. The **S.S. Haruna Maru** and **Asama Maru**, two sister ships of the **Hakone Maru**, also under construction, will be added to the fine fleet of the European liners at no distant date.

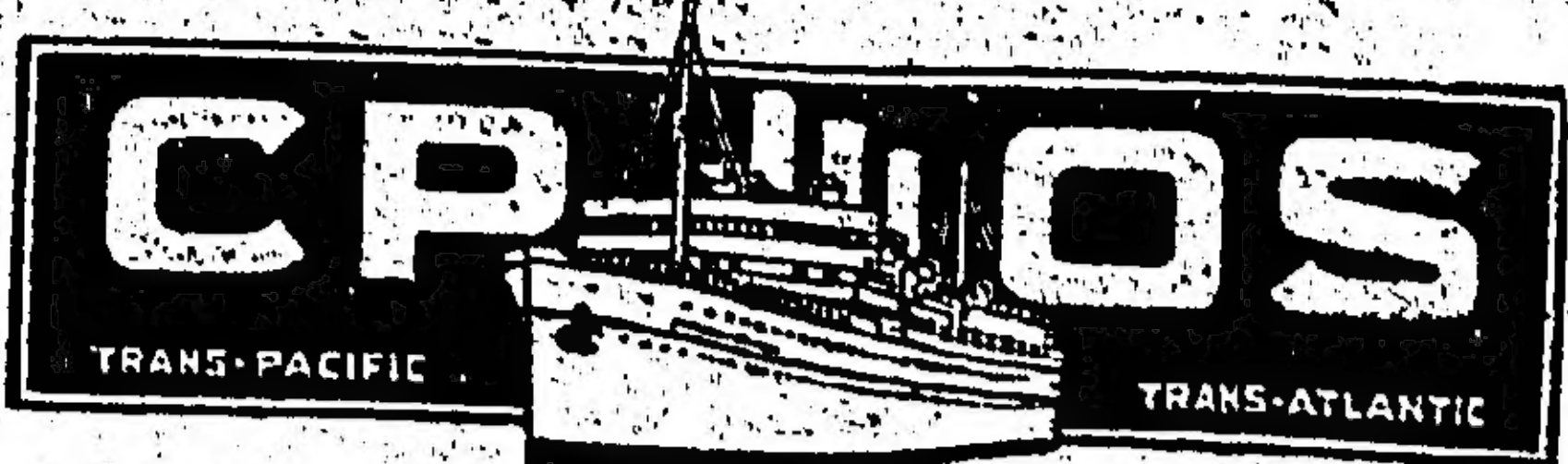
SHIPPING NOTES.

A recent London cable to the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha stated that owing to the cessation of work at Glasgow by longshoremen and other waterside workers, who went on strike in sympathy with the coal-miners' strike, the **N.Y.K. Tanba Maru** was compelled to turn back from Glasgow to Liverpool.

A San Francisco cable to Japan, dated May 22nd says:—A conference to fix rates for the steamships doing business between San Francisco, Hawaii and the Far East has been formed here to take the place of the Pacific Westbound Conference, which was recently interrupted through withdrawal of two lines. The China Mail has declined to enter the conference, but to-day announced that it will abide by the rates established. A similar conference will be formed at Seattle for the north-western ports.

The **N.Y.K. Tachibana Maru** will be used for the shipment of herring from Kamchatka to England. She is now on the Bombay run but after completing her present trip will be withdrawn from it, and sent to Kamchatka about August 5th. She is to carry 10,000 tons of herring to London and Liverpool under contract with the Russo-Japanese Fishing Company. This is the first time that a 10,000-ton vessel has been detailed for the shipment of Kamchatkan products, for which small vessels are usually used.

The capital of the Matsuda Kisen Kaisha of Y. 5,000,000 has been reduced to Y. 1,250,000 because of the slump. This company was established in Kobe when the shipping activity in Japan was at its height, but owing to the depression it was compelled to reduce the capital to Y. 2,500,000 at the end of last year. There still being no improvement in the shipping situation, the company has again been compelled to decrease the capital, however, it is said, is intended to strengthen the foundation of the company by writing off the value of ships and by other means.



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E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 19	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

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"GOLDEN STATE" From Hongkong, Due San Francisco, July 8th. From San Francisco, Due Hongkong, July 28th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE Freight Only. For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE Freight and Passenger. SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings. ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE Freight Only, Monthly Sailing. San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO". Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.



"NANKING" "HILE" "CHINA"

AN UNBYPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu. S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "HILE" S.S. "CHINA" June 25th July 15th Aug. 8th

HONGKONG to MANILA S.S. "NANKING" June 13th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE S.S. "HILE" S.S. "CHINA" June 25th July 22nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE. FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT. PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET. TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2181.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 21st
KOREA MARU	22,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 15th
PERSIA MARU	22,000	July 29th
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th

\* Omitting call at Shanghai. † Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDRO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS: RAKUYO MARU (17,500 tons), CHOYO MARU (17,500 tons). LEAVE HONGKONG: June 10th, July 19th. Cargo only. For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager. King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE. Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU) "West Carmons" 17th June. To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA) "West Iris" 25th June.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overseas Common Ports. HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor, Fowell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3006. [41]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS	JAVA	in port	11th June	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	SAN FRANCISCO/JAPAN		13th June	JAVA
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	14th June	18th June	MACASSAR/JAVA
TJISALAK	JAVA	18th June	22nd June	JAPAN
CHILDAR	JAVA	12th June	27th June	JAVA

\* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the—

York Building First Floor. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1974.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-POST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line) (Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

(Sailings) subject to alterations.

Loading	For	Sailing
"ALCHIBA" July	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	1st July
"BRIELLE" Aug.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	6th Aug.
"RADJA" Sept.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	4th Sept.
"TJIMANOEK" Oct.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	2nd Oct.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. General Agents, York Building. Tel. No. 1974.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

For freight and full particulars apply to—FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED. Telephone 3165. St. George's Building. [138]



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 6th July.  
Subject to change without notice.ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

via "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings/shippers are requested to apply  
to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Reiss &amp; Co., Canton

General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"CITY OF MADRAS"	...	via Suez Canal	...	12th June
"DECCALION"	...	via Suez Canal	...	7th July
"CITY OF NORWICH"	...	via Suez Canal	...	12th July

\* Calls at Saigon

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

To	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 9th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th June, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
WENAIWEL, Chetook & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & Iloilo	"TAMING"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHENGKANG"	On 14th June, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th June, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent saloon accommodation. Amidsips. Electric Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice  
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all  
Tientsin and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding  
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 34.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms  
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	June 10th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG"	...	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY	June 14th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	...	Capt. W. G. Passmore	FRIDAY	June 17th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,348	14th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DI NERA"	5,400	18th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,000	22nd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SYRIA"	7,000	26th July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	30th Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	18th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	2nd Sept.	do.

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" | 8,968 | 16th June | Calcutta via S'pore Pang &amp; R'gon

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,400	9th June D'light	Kobe.
"KASTER"	8,000	9th June	Japan only.
"DELTA"	8,000	11th June 10 A.M.	Shanghai only.
"SYRIA"	7,000	15th June	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	9,000	15th July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore  
and Calcutta, or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets  
Singapore to Calcutta.  
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's  
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding  
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and  
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,  
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct  
service via Singapore and Port Said.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS  
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 24th June.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th June.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 1st July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and  
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—  
Via Shanghai and Japan Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at  
intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-  
nection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,  
Panama and Cuban Ports.

"VAGUE MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd June.

NEW ZEALAND LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN, RTS—Mojit &amp; Kobe ... Wednesday, 8th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-  
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.  
wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 12th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Thursday, 16th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	11th June	16th June

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply  
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light  
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.  
Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.  
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"ELDRIDGE"	June 25th	July 23rd
"WENATCHEE"	July 25th	Aug. 16th
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Aug. 3rd	Sept. 15th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"PAULET"	June 25th	July 23rd
"OCEANIC"	July 25th	Aug. 16th

Through Bills of Lading issued in Original Consignment points.  
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA  
and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT"	...	Sailing June 20th.
S.S. "CADARETTA"	...	Sailing July 6th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR"	...	Sailing June 20th.
S.S. "LAKE ONAWA"	...	Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS,  
TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.PASSENGER OFFICE,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432]

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK via BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WINTAH" ... to NEW YORK June 8th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5th Floor  
HOTEL MANSIONS. [178]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" 20,000	On or about 16th July
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA &amp; SANDAHEAN.

"VICTORIA" June 24th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Messrs. CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.  
Agents,  
113, Cornmarket Road, Central.

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Tel. 3307.



